



#25

AP/1731

CASE: PW/3-21855/P2/CGC 2002/CPA

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Deborah A. Pinori
Type or print name

Deborah A. Pinori
Signature

December 9, 2002
Date

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

IN RE APPLICATION OF

RAYMOND SELTZER, ET AL.

APPLICATION NO: 09/234,253

FILED: JANUARY 20, 1999

FOR: INHIBITION OF PULP AND PAPER
YELLOWING USING HYDROXYLAMINES
AND OTHER COADDITIVES

Group Art Unit:

Examiner:

RECEIVED
DEC 13 2002
TC 1700

Assistant Commissioner for Patents

Washington, D.C. 20231

TRANSMITTAL LETTER

Sir:

Enclosed herewith are three copies of a Supplemental Appeal Brief in the above-identified application.

Respectfully submitted,

Tyler A. Stevenson
Agent for Applicants
Reg. No. 46,388

Ciba Specialty Chemicals Corporation
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P.O. Box 2005
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#25/1215-02
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SUPPLEMENTAL APPEAL BRIEF

Sir:

In response to the Notification of Non-Compliance, Paper No. 24, dated November 18, 2002, Appellants respectfully submit this Supplemental Appeal Brief. This Supplemental Brief is exactly as the Appeal Brief filed August 28, 2002, with certain minor clarifications.

The Notification of Non-Compliance set a one month period for reply, making this response due December 18, 2002. This Supplemental Brief is timely filed and no petition for an extension of time is required.

It is believed that no additional fee is required as a result of the submission of this Supplemental Brief. If any fee is required, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any necessary fee or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 03-1935.

The minor changes over the original Brief are:

-withdrawn claims 12-34 are no longer present in the attached appendix,

-objected to claim 45 is no longer present in the appendix and

-the Summary of the Invention is described in a little more detail, and refers to the specification sections that provide a summary of the invention.

This appeal is from the final rejection of claims 1-11, 35-40 and 44 of the Office Action, Paper No. 19, dated March 6, 2002.

1. Real Party of Interest

The real party of interest, by virtue of an assignment recorded in the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office on March 25, 1999, at Reel 9838, Frame 0236, is:

Ciba Specialty Chemicals Corp.
P.O. Box 2005
540 White Plains Road
Tarrytown, New York 10591

2. Related Appeals and Interferences

To the knowledge of the undersigned, there are no related interferences.

There is a related appeal, in application No. 09/483,017, filed Jan. 13, 2000.

3. Status of the Claims

Claims 1-40, 44 and 45 are pending in this application.

Claims 1 and 44 are independent.

Claims 12-34 stand withdrawn as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

Claims 1-11, 35-40, 44 and 45 are under consideration.

Claims 1-11, 35-40 and 44 are finally rejected in the Office Action of March 6, 2002.

Claim 45 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but is otherwise allowable.

4. Status of the Amendments

In the Response after Final Rejection filed May 13, 2002, Appellants attempted no amendments to the claims.

The Request for Continued Examination under 37 CFR 1.114 filed February 15, 2002 requested entry of an accompanying Amendment after Final Rejection, in which claim 45 was amended. Said amendment brings up to date the status of the claims.

Appealed claims 1-11, 35-40 and 44 are present in an attached appendix.

5. Summary of the Invention

The present application relates to pulp or paper compositions that have reduced loss of brightness and enhanced resistance to yellowing by virtue of the compositions comprising certain dialkyl- or substituted dialkylhydroxylamine compounds or their corresponding salts. High yield wood

pulps undergo rapid light-induced discoloration, which is ascribed to the substantial lignin content. The present invention addresses this problem.

The present invention is described for example in paragraphs 2-3 on page 1, and the second full paragraph of page 4 of the specification.

Commonly assigned application (No. 09/481,665, filed Jan. 12, 2000, contains similar claims towards the stabilization of chemical paper. Claims in said application are allowable pending the filing of a terminal disclaimer over U.S. Pat. No. 6,254,724.

Both the copending application and patent are of record in this application.

6. Issues

One issue is presented for review:

Whether claims 1-11, 35-40 and 44 are obvious under 35 USC 103(a) over Seltzer, et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,051,511 (Seltzer '511) in view of Rogers, et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,459,222 (Rogers '222).

7. Grouping of the Claims

Claims 1-11, 35-40 and 44 are argued as a group for the one issue and therefore stand or fall together.

8. Argument

The present rejections are based on the disclosure in Seltzer '511 that optional stabilizers including N,N-diethylhydroxylamine may be added to for example polyurethane or polyester coating compositions, combined with the Rogers '222 teaching that polyurethane or polyester coating compositions including benzotriazole UVA's can be used to coat paper and textiles.

Appellants respectfully disagree and traverse the rejections.

Appellants have previously argued that polyurethane and polyester coatings are unknown as paper coatings and that therefore there is no motivation provided to combine the two references in order to solve the present problem of preventing loss of brightness and resistance to yellowing in pulp or paper. Known paper coatings use natural binders such as starch, soy protein or casein, or synthetic latices made from styrene/butadiene, vinyl acetate, vinyl-acrylic, acrylic or vinyl alcohol polymers.

Appellants submitted a Declaration under Rule 132 by Mr. David Vidal, an expert in paper coating employed at the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada (PAPRICAN), along with the response filed Feb. 15, 2002. Mr. Vidal states that polyurethane and polyester coatings are unknown as paper coatings. He also cites three references; "The Coating Processes", 1993, pages 15-18; "Pigment Coating and Surface Sizing of Paper", 2000, page 799; and "Handbook for Pulp and Paper Technologists", Second Ed., 1997, page 288 as evidence to support his statement. These references were submitted along with the Vidal Declaration.

Appellants submit that the Vidal Declaration and supporting documents have not been properly considered. Appellants submit that the arguments of record and the Vidal Declaration, each separately, are satisfactory towards overcoming the present rejections.

The Examiner countered by pointing out that in col. 8, lines 35-38 of Rodgers '222, the statement "For textiles a padding operation can be used and for paper, addition to wet pulp; but here also, surface application by a spraying or a coating process is preferable. It is possible to mix the inventive UV-absorbing polymers with other finishing agents for paper,...". Appellants point out that this statement of Rodgers is moot as a paper expert in 2002 stated that polyurethane and polyester coatings are unknown as paper coatings. Two of the supporting documents to the Declaration also post-date the 1995 Rodgers reference. Therefore, the Vidal Declaration and attached documents bring up to date the state of the art for paper, that is that polyester and polyurethane coatings are unknown for paper.

Since polyurethane or polyester coatings are unknown as paper coatings, and were unknown at the time of filing of the present application, there is nothing today or at the time of filing to motivate one skilled in the art to combine the Seltzer '511 and Rogers '222 references regarding paper

coatings. As the Examiner states, the references are combined due to their overlap regarding polyurethane and polyester coatings.

Further, Seltzer '511 is aimed at thermoset resins such as the coating resins exemplified in working Examples 12-14 therein (automotive coatings). There is no mention therein towards the coating of paper.

In light of the above, Appellants submit that those skilled in the art would not combine the cited references in order to solve the problem of stabilizing paper.

Further, even with the two cited references in hand, one skilled in the art could not arrive at the present invention. The stabilizers that are the focus of the cited references are hindered amines and ultraviolet light absorbers (UVA's). The stabilizers of the present invention are hydroxylamine and hydroxylamine salts. Seltzer '511 only very generically mentions the possible co-use of hydroxylamine stabilizers among a long list of other potential stabilizers. Seltzer '511 also only generically mentions polyesters and polyurethanes among a whole host of polymer substrates.

Very judicious picking and choosing and/or an inordinate amount of testing would be required in order to arrive at the present invention from the combined disclosures of the cited references, that is a stabilized composition comprising pulp or paper and an effective amount of certain hydroxylamines or their salts. An assertion that the present invention is obvious from the combination of cited references is hindsight analysis.

Further, the Rogers '222 reference does not teach the use of Cibafast® W, the sodium salt of 3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-hydroxy-5-sec-butylbenzene sulfonic acid, but rather teaches that it is an ineffective stabilizer relative to the inventive stabilizers therein. In Example 21 of Rogers '222, cited by the Examiner, Cibafast® W is shown to be ineffective relative to a polymer-bound benzotriazole UVA. The Rogers '222 reference then teaches away from the present invention of a stabilized composition that further comprises Cibafast® W.

In light of the above discussion, Appellants assert that one skilled in the art would not combine the cited references in order to solve the problem of formulating paper or pulp compositions stabilized against the loss of brightness and having resistance to yellowing and that even with the combination of cited references in hand one skilled in the art would not be able to arrive at the present invention.

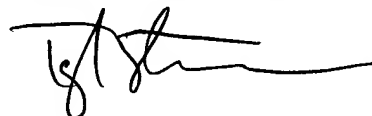
Further, the skilled artisan could not choose specific stabilizers, a specific class of stabilizers, or a combination of specific stabilizers that are only very generically disclosed in the cited references with any expectation of success towards preventing brightness loss and yellowing in paper or pulp.

In view of the above discussion and the Vidal Declaration, Appellants aver that the present rejections of claims 1-11, 35-40 and 44 under 35 USC 103(a) are addressed and are successfully rebutted.

Appellants respectfully submit that the rejections of the present claims are overcome.

Appellants aver that these rejections are in error as outlined above and respectfully request that they be reversed.

Respectfully submitted,



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Agent for Appellants
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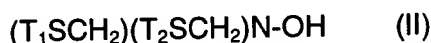
Attachments: Appendix with claims on appeal
Transmittal Letter

9. Appendix Appealed claims 1-11, 35-40 and 44

1. A composition having reduced loss of brightness and enhanced resistance to yellowing which comprises

(a) a pulp or paper, and

(b) an effective stabilizing amount of an N,N-dialkylhydroxylamine, an ester, amide or thio substituted N,N-dialkylhydroxylamine or N,N-dibenzylhydroxylamine of formula I, II or III



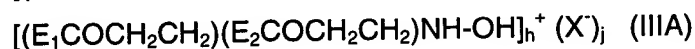
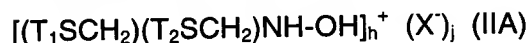
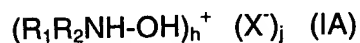
where

R_1 and R_2 are independently alkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, alkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms substituted by a hydroxyl group; or benzyl;

T_1 and T_2 are independently alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, phenyl, 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-phenyl, benzyl or $-CH_2COOH$;

E_1 and E_2 are independently $-OE_3$, $-NHE_3$ or $-NE_3E_4$ where E_3 and E_4 are independently hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms or said alkyl substituted by one hydroxyl group; or

of an acid salt of formula IA, IIA or IIIA



where

R_1 , R_2 , T_1 , T_2 , E_1 and E_2 are as defined above,

X is an inorganic or organic anion, and

the total charge of cations h is equal to the total charge of anions j.

2. A composition according to claim 1 wherein component (a) is a pulp or paper which still contains lignin.

3. A composition according to claim 1 where in the formula IA, IIA or IIIA, X is phosphate, phosphonate, carbonate, bicarbonate, nitrate, chloride, bromide, bisulfite, sulfite, bisulfate, sulfate, borate, formate, acetate, benzoate, citrate, oxalate, tartrate, acrylate, polyacrylate, fumarate, maleate, itaconate, glycolate, gluconate, malate, mandelate, tiglate, ascorbate, polymethacrylate, a carboxylate of nitrilotriacetic acid, hydroxyethylethylenediaminetriacetic acid, ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid or of diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid, a diethylenediaminetetraacetic acid or of diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid, an alkylsulfonate or an arylsulfonate.

4. A composition according to claim 1 wherein the hydroxylamine of formula I, II or III is N,N-dimethylhydroxylamine, N,N-diethylhydroxylamine, N,N-bis(2-hydroxypropyl)hydroxylamine, N,N-bis(3-hydroxypropyl)hydroxylamine, N,N-dioctadecylhydroxylamine, the N,N-dialkylhydroxylamine product made by the direct oxidation of N,N-di(hydrogenated tallow)amine, N,N-dibenzylhydroxylamine, N,N-bis(2-carboxyethyl)hydroxylamine or N,N-bis(benzylthiomethyl)hydroxylamine.

5. A composition according to claim 4 wherein the hydroxylamine is N,N-diethylhydroxylamine, N,N-bis(2-hydroxypropyl)hydroxylamine, N,N-bis(3-hydroxypropyl)hydroxylamine or N,N-dibenzylhydroxylamine.

6. A composition according to claim **1** wherein the hydroxylamine is N,N-diethylhydroxylamine or its citrate salt.

7. A composition according to claim **1** which additionally includes an effective stabilizing amount of at least one stabilizer selected from the group consisting of the UV absorbers, the polymeric inhibitors, the sulfur containing inhibitors, the phosphorus containing compounds, the nitrones, the benzofuran-2-ones, fluorescent whitening agents, hindered amine hydroxylamines and salts thereof, hindered amine nitroxides and salts thereof, hindered amines and salts thereof and metal chelating agents.

8. A composition according to claim **7** wherein the additional stabilizer is a UV absorber.

9. A composition according to claim **8** wherein the UV absorber is selected from group consisting of the benzotriazoles, the s-triazines, the benzophenones, the α -cyanoacrylates, the oxanilides, the benzoxazinones, the benzoates and the α -alkyl cinnamates.

10. A composition according to claim **8** wherein the UV absorber is a benzotriazole, an s-triazine or a benzophenone.

11. A composition according to claim **10** wherein the UV absorber is 3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-hydroxy-5-sec-butylbenzene sulfonic acid, sodium salt (CIBAFast® W).

35. A composition according to claim **1** wherein the effective stabilizing amount of the hydroxylamine or hydroxylamine salt is 0.001 to 5% by weight based on the pulp or paper.

36. A composition according to claim 1 wherein the effective stabilizing amount of the hydroxylamine is 0.005 to 4% based on the pulp or paper.

37. A composition according to claim 1 wherein the effective stabilizing amount of the hydroxylamine is 0.01 to 4% based on the pulp or paper.

38. A composition according to claim 7 wherein the effective stabilizing amount of a coadditive is 0.001 to 5% by weight based on the pulp or paper.

39. A composition according to claim 7 wherein the effective stabilizing amount of a coadditive is 0.005 to 3% by weight based on the pulp or paper.

40. A composition according to claim 7 wherein the effective stabilizing amount of a coadditive is 0.01 to 2% based on the pulp or paper.

44. A composition having reduced loss of brightness and enhanced resistance to yellowing which comprises

(a) a pulp or paper, and

(b) an effective stabilizing amount of tris(N,N-diethylhydroxylammonium) citrate.